

THE CONFUSED PUBLICATION OF *MONARDA RUSSELIANA*.—In his Journal of Travels into the Arkansas Territory, 141 (1821) Nuttall first mentioned *Monarda Russeliana*, the mere name accompanying the note on one of his trips out from Major Bradford's garrison: "At the benevolent request of the commander, and agreeably to my intentions of exploring the natural history of the territory, I resolved to spend a few weeks at the garrison, and make it the depot of my collections. It is with a satisfaction, clouded by melancholy, that I now call to mind the agreeable hours I spent at this station, while accompanied by the friendly aid and kind participation of Dr. Russel, whose memory I have faintly endeavoured to commemorate in the specific name of a beautiful species of *Monarda*. But relentless death, whose ever-withering hand delights to pluck the fairest flowers, added, in the fleeting space of a few short days, another early trophy to his mortal garland; and Russel, the only hope of a fond and widowed mother, the last of his name and family, now sleeps obscurely in unhallowed earth! Gentle Reader, forgive this tribute of sympathy to the recollection of one, whom fully to know was surely to esteem, as a gentleman, an accomplished scholar, and a sincere admirer of the simple beauties of the field of nature."

After such a tribute a later botanist, to use Nuttall's expression, would be "clouded by melancholy" at having to discard the name *Monarda Russeliana*. The plant which Nuttall had and which he clearly described under that name in late 1835 or earliest 1836 is very definite, but, unfortunately, several years before Nuttall himself gave his account of it the Englishman, John Sims, in Curtis's Botanical Magazine ("for the Use of . . . Ladies, Gentlemen, and Gardeners"), li. t. 2513 (1824), gave a detailed description and an unequivocal plate, as *M. Russeliana*, "Raised from seed received from Professor NUTTALL, under the name we have adopted," of the other sessile-leaved but coarser plant of Arkansas and adjacent states, the species discovered "During my [his] residence in Missouri, in the years 1820, 21, and 22" by Dr. Lewis C. Beck and destined to be described by him in Am. Journ. Sc. x. 260 (1826) as *M. Bradburiana*, this name, like Nuttall's, "as a tribute to the memory of a highly valued friend", "the late John Bradbury, F. L. S."

Aside from the loss of so well known a name as *Monarda*

*Bradburiana* (1826), which must obviously give way to *M. Russeliana* Nutt. ex Sims, Bot. Mag. li. t. 2513 (1824), not Nutt. (1835 or 36), the confusion resulting from a shifting of familiar names is unfortunate. This situation was, apparently, not noticed by McClintock & Epling, Univ. Calif. Pub. Bot. xx. 161-163 (1942), for they cite the Botanical Magazine description and plate without question as belonging with Nuttall's plant described in late 1835 or earliest 1836. Accepting their identification, based upon examination of a specimen so named and collected by Rafinesque (in Herb. Delessert) we must take up for *M. Russeliana* Nutt. (1835 or 36) not Nutt. ex Sims (1824) the name *M. virgata* Raf. Med. Fl. ii. 37 (1830).

In *Monarda Russeliana* (1824) = *M. Bradburiana* Beck (1826) the ovate to ovate-lanceolate leaves are longer than to two-thirds as long as the internode above, the blades at the 2nd node below the glomerule 2-5 cm. broad and dentate-serrate, and the slender corolla-tube (below the dilated throat) is included in or barely exserted from the calyx. In the more slender *M. virgata*, on the other hand, the leaves are only a third to rarely half as long as the very slender internodes, those of the 2nd node below the relatively small glomerule lance-acuminate, less toothed to entire and only 0.8-2 cm. broad, while the slender corolla-tube is long-exserted from the calyx (McClintock & Epling give for the coarser species "calyces 9-14 mm. long . . . corolla . . . tube 12-19 mm. long", *i. e.*, 3-5 mm. longer than calyx; in their *M. Russeliana* "calyces 8-12 mm. long . . . , corolla . . . tube 11-25 mm. long", *i. e.* up to 13 mm. longer than calyx). Now if the original description and plate of *M. Russeliana* Nutt. ex Sims be examined it will be seen that the stem (3-4 mm. in diameter) is much stouter than in *M. virgata*, that the leaves of the 2nd node below the glomerule are 3 cm. broad and coarsely dentate-serrate, and that the corollas are those of *M. Bradburiana*. There seems to be no escape, then, from using the name *M. RUSSELIANA* Nutt. ex Sims (1824) for *M. Bradburiana* Beck (1826) and *M. VIRGATA* Raf. (1830) for *M. Russeliana* Nutt. (1835 or 36).

As indicated on the labels, *Monarda Russeliana* (*Bradburiana*) flowers and matures somewhat earlier than *M. virgata*. It is evident that Nuttall, collecting and describing flowering material

of the latter (ISOTYPE in Gray Herb.), secured the already mature fruit of the former and sent seeds to England. The confusion probably started with Nuttall himself.—M. L. FERNALD.

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CROTALARIA SAGITTALIS IN INDIANA.—In the 7th edition of Gray's Manual the range of this species is given as chiefly coastal southward from Massachusetts, and northward in the Mississippi basin to Indiana and South Dakota. Deam, in his "Flora of Indiana," p. 592, records this species from five counties in the extreme southern part of Indiana. These counties are within the Mississippi basin. However, Deam, in his book above mentioned, taking his information from Pepon's "Flora of the Chicago Region," cites two localities in extreme northwestern Indiana, which are in the St. Lawrence and not the Mississippi basin. One locality was along the Wabash Railway, east of Clarke, now a part of the city of Gary, Lake Co., found by Pepon about 1900 but, according to him, "since then extinct or overlooked." Pepon also reports in the work above mentioned the finding by Umbach of a large patch along the Lake Shore (New York Central) Railway at Dune Park in Porter Co. Deam thinks that this species has been introduced into Indiana in grass seed or as a railroad waif.

However, July 18, 1938, I found a large colony, containing at least dozens of individuals, in low sandy soil in the extreme northern portion of East Gary, Lake Co., several miles removed from the above two mentioned localities in the dune country. Originally composed of fairly high dunes, this land had been excavated for its sand at least over thirty years ago, and has become a pine barren with *Pinus Banksiana* quite conspicuous as a small tree, and *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi* var. *coactilis* contributing much to the undergrowth. The *Crotalaria*, however, was found in the moister part of the region, among shrubby willows and *Hypericum Kalmianum*. The Wabash Railway is not far away, but I have found no plants along it. July 13, 1944, I again visited this region, and found the plants still common.

At Liverpool, Lake Co., July 28, 1944, I found two vigorous specimens, and more might have been found if time had permitted. This also was in a region excavated for its sand, and bog